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HUNTERS AND CAMPERS
DIRECTIONS TO
AND
NATIONAL FOREST
LASSEN
MAP
SOUTH HALF

REMEMBER
BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE
DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS
LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN
The National Forests belong to the people. Don't
impair the value of your own property by damaging
it.
This folder tells you about the recreation features
of the Lassen National Forest. The map shows you
the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Lassen National Forest has a gross area of 1,397,699 acres and a net area of public lands of 1,048,014 acres. It embraces parts of Shasta, Plumas, Lassen, Tehama, and Butte Counties. Its highest mountains are Lassen Peak, 10,437 feet (an active volcano which broke into eruption May 30, 1914; Boleof Mountain, 9,400 feet; Prospect Peak, 9,200 feet; Hackness Peak, 9,200 feet; Barney Butte, 7,880 feet; Butte Mountain, 7,831 feet; Tamarack Mountain, 7,494 feet; Reddie Peak, 7,200 feet; Black Mountain, 7,000 feet; and Crater Mountain, 7,000 feet.

The principal streams, which are well stocked with fish, are: Feather River, Pitt River, Susan River, Hat Creek, Cow Creek, Battle Creek, Mill Creek, Deer Creek, Butte Creek, Chico Creek, Warner Creek, and King's Creek. The Forest abounds in lakes, the principal ones being Eagle Lake, on the east boundary, Bidwell, Snag, Tillman, Ritter, Juniper, Carlson, Pohemus, Grassy, Manzanita, and Willow Lakes, the greater portion of which are well stocked with fish. (Its topographic features are shown in detail on the following U. S. G. S. quadrangles: Redding, Lassen Peak, Red Bluff, Chico, Bidwell Bar, Honey Lake, and Motos Lava bed).

RESOURCES.

The Forest contains 11,692,000,000 feet of timber with an estimated value of \$24,000,000. It provides summer range for 12,000 head of cattle and horses, 200 hogs, and 40,000 sheep. The streams are capable of extensive power development. The timber on approximately one quarter of the Forest has been systematically cruised for the following logging chances, which are outlined in red on the map, along the route of the Fennell and Lassen Railroad (partially completed). Detailed information has been compiled and may be secured by corresponding with the Forest Supervisor, at Red Bluff, or the District Forester, at San Francisco, Cal.

MCCOY FLAT CHANCE.
9,100 acres National Forest Land.

	Total stand M feet B. M.	To be cut M feet B. M.	Summation Value per M foot.
Yellow pine.....	50,877	35,474	\$2.30
White fir.....	35,519	19,159	.90
Sugar pine.....	5,699	1,091	5.80
Cedar.....	154	94	.90
	78,998	55,768	*\$2.75

*Average:
Estimated cost of production.....\$10.65 per M foot.
Estimated average selling price.....15.35 per M foot.

WILLARD CHANCE.
10,340 acres National Forest Land.

	Total stand M feet B. M.	To be cut M feet B. M.	Summation Value per M foot.
Yellow pine.....	86,527	68,165	\$2.75
White fir.....	38,846	31,063	.75
Red fir.....	17,088	15,779	.75
Sugar pine.....	10,673	6,459	5.75
Cedar.....	7,911	4,887	1.00
Douglas fir.....	14,548	9,423	1.00
	174,601	127,686	*\$1.67

*Average:
Estimated cost of production.....\$10.74 per M foot.
Estimated average selling price.....15.10 per M foot.

SUSAN CANYON CHANCE.
9,840 acres National Forest Land.

	Total stand M feet B. M.	To be cut M feet B. M.	Summation Value per M foot.
Yellow pine.....	94,064	65,858.8	\$2.80
White fir.....	38,194	33,883.2	.90
Douglas fir.....	5,064	1,874.4	1.25
Cedar.....	3,199	2,175.3	1.25
Sugar pine.....	7,897	4,684.2	2.80
	144,128	107,415.9	*\$2.22

*Average:
Estimated cost of production.....\$10.85 per M foot.
Estimated average selling price.....15.40 per M foot.

PICK LAKE CHANCE.
6,750 acres National Forest Land.

	Total stand M feet B. M.	To be cut M feet B. M.	Summation Value per M foot.
Yellow pine.....	54,075	44,510	\$3.00
White fir.....	8,896	7,563	1.00
Sugar pine.....	1,410	978	2.00
Red fir.....	1,077	916	1.00
	75,458	55,967	*\$3.68

*Average:
Estimated cost of production.....\$10.99 per M foot.
Estimated average selling price.....16.39 per M foot.

NORVAL FLAT CHANCE.
11,489 acres National Forest Land.

	Total stand M feet B. M.	To be cut M feet B. M.	Summation Value per M foot.
Yellow pine.....	187,178	87,758	\$8.15
White fir.....	6,198	5,307	1.60
	193,376	93,065	*\$9.02

*Average:
Estimated cost of production.....\$15.88 per M foot.
Estimated average selling price.....16.45 per M foot.

RECREATION FEATURES.

Battle Creek Meadows, Morgan's Hot Springs, Warner Valley, Butte Meadows, Sulphur Creek, Feather River Meadows, Deer Creek, Butte Creek, Pine Creek, Upper Hat Creek, Manzanita Lake, Eagle Lake, and Susan River, offer many beautiful camping sites which can be readily reached by motor vehicles or teams. Good hotels are located at the first four named places.

There are many desirable summer residence sites at different points within the Forest, which may be leased at a nominal rental.

Numerous ice caves, The Geyser, The Boiling Lake, Devil's Kitchen, Bumpass Hell, Cinder Cove, Lassen Peak, Snag Lake, Grassy Lake, Willow Lake, Silver Lake, Juniper Lake, Carlson Lake, Mill Creek Canyon, and Deer Creek Canyon, offer many delightful camping grounds which can be reached by saddle horses and pack trails, and are some of the most wonderful natural phenomena found in the United States. The best fishing is found in Manzanita Lake, Willow Lake, Snag Lake, Grassy Lake, Homer Lake, Silver Lake, Eagle Lake, Battle Creek, Martin Creek, Mill Creek, Feather River, Warner Creek, King's Creek, and Susan River.

Deer abound in all parts of the Forest. North of Susan River and east of Hat Creek the magnificent antelope deer, or white tail, are found in considerable numbers.

Ducks and geese are found in large numbers in all the streams and lakes on the northeast part of the Forest.

Antelope are found in the vicinity of Champ's Flat and Coach Valleys but are not allowed to be hunted. Grouse are found over the entire Forest. Sage hens are found in Champ's Flat and territory north and east of this place.

Quail are not plentiful. Mountain quail, in small numbers, are found on the Sacramento Slopes and in Mill, Rice, Deer, Warner, and Hat Creeks.

The chief points of interest are Lassen Peak, Cinder Cone (the most recent volcanic activity in the United States, except Lassen), Bumpass Hell (hot springs), Devil's Kitchen, Morgan's Hot Springs, Drake's Hot Springs, The Geyser, Boiling (Tartarus) Lake, Eagle Lake, Snag and Bidwell Lakes (formed by the lava flow from Cinder Cone).

Saddle horses, pack outfits, and guides, can usually be obtained at the following points:

Mineral Post Office, Morgan Springs, Drake Springs, O. H. Lee's in Warner Valley, Chester, Susanville, Red Bluff, Viola, Butte Meadows, or Jonesville.

The table on pages 9 and 10 shows the distances of various points from different railway stations:

Name.	Red Bluff.	Redding.	Chico.	Kiddie.	Susanville.
Red Bluff.....	Observed	55	40	126	108
Lassen Peak.....	60	66	96	77	62
Cinder Cone.....	78	84	66	77	62
Bumpass Hell.....	58	64	84	73	60
The Geyser.....	26	85	68	68	51
Snag Lake.....	60	79	82	64	49
Morgan Springs.....	49	76	90	70	56
Boiling.....	15	73	75	161	129
Drake Springs.....	73	73	81	71	57
Manzanita Lake.....	52	60	92	83	69
Mineral.....	43	77	83	77	63
Chico.....	77	101	73	82	58
Barney.....	100	80	140	100	66
Chico.....	40	75	Woodman's	134	90
Hat Creek Post Office.....	101	41	111	130	65
Westwood.....	99	156	97	90	23
Eagle Lake.....	118	150	113	76	13
Butte Meadows.....	110	110	105	58	96
Jonesville.....	75	115	40	46	50
Lyonsville.....	85	69	73	92	73
Kiddie.....	101	134	84	512	73
Copperdale.....	87	182	92	48	14
Westwood Junction.....	87	188	92	51	19
Feather Lake.....	108	143	103	68	23
Hog Flat Reservoir.....	100	127	97	58	15
McCoy Reservoir.....	98	125	95	54	18
Robber Creek.....	88	138	121	32	35
Silver Lake.....	106	141	101	60	28
Susanville.....	115	139	108	64	Rules.

FIRES.

The Marken Bench fire of July 21, 1910, burned over 10,291 acres, destroying 3,000,000 feet of timber valued at \$3,000. This fire raged for 25 days before it was controlled.

The Big Springs fire of August 12, 1910, burned over an area of 11,360 acres, and killed 75 per cent of the standing timber; this fire raged for 31 days and cost \$1,000 to extinguish.

The Digger Creek fire of September 17, 1911, burned over 800 acres and cost \$500 to extinguish. This fire burned for 8 days.

Twenty-seven per cent of all fires which start in the Forests are due to human carelessness or ignorance. Help to conserve the timber and water supply, the wild animal and game life, the scenic beauty of the Forests, and the future prosperity and wage-producing commodity of this area, by observing the six rules and aiding in every possible manner in preventing and suppressing fires in the Forest.

ADMINISTRATION.

The Forest is administered by a forest supervisor, deputy forest supervisor, 7-year long rangers, 2 clerks, and 32 short-term men, who work during the fire seasons. The supervisor's office is at Red Bluff from October 15 to May 15, and at Mineral during the summer. District rangers are stationed at Mineral, Hat Creek, Butte Meadows, and Copperdale.

Short-term men are stationed every summer at the following points:

Whitmore, Big Springs, Viola, Hall's Flat, Harvey Valley, Clover Valley, Lyonsville, Chester, Feather River Meadows, Warner Valley, and at the following lookout stations: Turner Mountain, Magee Peak, Prospect Peak, Harvey Mountain, Peg Leg Mountain, and Colby Mountain. The lookouts are stationed at points where the best view of the surrounding territory can be obtained; and to secure a bird's-eye view of the Forest you should make it a point to visit these lookouts, who will gladly point out all points of interest to you.

SIX RULES FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. TOBACCO.—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
3. MAKING CAMP.—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.
4. LEAVING CAMP.—Never leave a camp fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water or earth.
5. BONFIRES.—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control. Don't make them larger than you need.
6. FIGHTING FIRES.—If you find a fire, try to put it out. If you can't, get word of it to the nearest U. S. forest ranger or State fire warden at once. Keep in touch with the rangers.

